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OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

A SLIGHTLY IMPROVED STATE OF AFFAIRS. THE MADRID GOVERNMENT DISPOSED TO COMPLY WITH ALL PROPER DEMANDS—EVIDENCES OF THE BRUTAL SPIRIT PREVAILING IN CUBA—EXECUTION OF PRISONERS OF WAR—STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The aspect of affairs growing out of the Virginia matter is somewhat reassuring to-day. As a partial result of the negotiations at Madrid we are informed that the Government of Señor Castelar, which is disposed to be very friendly to the United States, has given assurances that all proper demands from our Government will be complied with. There is some doubt expressed whether it will be sustained by public opinion in Spain in this course. We have even a vague announcement that the Spanish Minister of War has ordered all members of the reserve of the army to report in person at the depots of their respective corps within a fortnight. But this is more likely to be one of those measures against the Carlists or the Intransigent (which have already gained for the Government a well-deserved reputation for energy) than for any hostile demonstration against this country. More evidences of the brutal spirit which contributed to the executions at Santiago de Cuba are coming to light. It is reported, probably on good ground, that 17 of the Cubans who were accused of being engaged in the conspiracy at Holguin have been executed; a bull-fight is to be given to-day in honor of the captors of the Virginia and her passengers. What might come within the same category is the announcement of the manner in which passengers from New-York have been treated by the authorities at Havana on their arrival at that place. An interesting statement is given of the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, who believes that, if a war should take place with Spain, it would be of short duration and would result in the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT MADRID.

SPAIN READY TO ADMIT THAT THE AUTHORITIES IN CUBA SHOULD HAVE REFRAINED FROM SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS—IF SPAIN CANNOT ENFORCE THE ORDERS FOR REDRESS, THE PRESIDENT WILL RECOMMEND FORCEFUL MEASURES.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—There is not much expectation on the part of our authorities that any formal and definite response to the demand made upon Spain will be received during the present week, though communications are passing daily between Secretary Fish and Gen. Sickles. It is understood that Spain is ready to admit that when the officers capturing the Virginia found that she had regular American papers, and was carrying out her regular crew and cargo were believed to be, it was the duty of the Spanish authorities in Cuba to inform the United States officials, and to refrain from summary proceedings. The failure to do this is held in our demand upon Spain to have been a violation of international usage and an insult to us; for this insult it is believed that Spain is quite ready to make amends. Whether she will go further and disown the action of the officers who made the capture, and order the trial of those officers who were responsible for the wholesale executions, is now regarded as quite doubtful, owing to the belief that the Castelar Government will not be able to maintain itself with the people if it exhibits too much friendship for the United States. The correspondence will show that Spain virtually admits that her decrees are openly ignored in Cuba; that she has not thus far been able to enforce those which concern the property of Americans.

In the present case it may be considered as well nigh certain that, if Spain cannot enforce whatever orders for redress she may give, the President will recommend that our forces take immediate possession of Havana and one or two other ports, and hold them till indemnity has been secured, and the recurrence of past difficulties is rendered impossible in the future. In case our Government interferes at all, it will take occasion to settle several questions not involved in the Virginia troubles, even if the steps do not proceed so far as annexation. These are to insist upon the observance of the decree of emancipation and the adoption of fair and just commercial relations between the two countries. There is no desire on the part of the Administration to stir up a war with Spain, and it is the growing belief that war will be avoided unless the Castelar Government is retained from cordial action by the necessity of yielding to the opinions of the opposition for the sake of saving itself.

(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The impression is general in official and other circles here, to-day, that the Spanish Government is disposed to make every effort to settle the impending difficulties, and gentlemen who hold intimate personal relations with the President, assert their belief that war will not arise from the present complications. The energy and promptitude of Secretary Robeson in presenting a bold front to our navy have been a subject of much favorable comment here, and the fact that the efficiency of our naval service is being demonstrated so completely is set forth as one of the reasons for the impression that war is not likely to result from the pending troubles.

DISSENSIONS IN SPAIN.

COMMENT ON THE TONE OF THE BRITISH PROTEST—CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT OF THE CORTES AND THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—A CALL FOR THE CONVOCATION OF THE CORTES—ARMY RESERVES ORDERED TO THEIR CORPS.

MADRID, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1873.
The Imperial (newspaper) to-day particularly remarks the moderate tone of the protest of the British Government in regard to the Virginia affair. Señor Figueras, President of the Cortes, to-day held a protracted conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for what purpose has not been reported. It is reported that Señor Figueras starts for London this evening.

The Deputies of the Republican minority have requested the immediate convocation of the Cortes to consider the complications with foreign powers, which they allege the Government has caused.

The Minister of War has ordered all members of the reserve of the army to report in person at the depots of their respective corps within a fortnight.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

THE LAST HOURS OF SOME OF THE CAPTIVES—THE PRETENDED CONSPIRACY IN HOLGUIN—REPORTED EXECUTION OF SEVENTEEN PRISONERS—SERVINGS OF THE VIRGINIA PRISONERS VISITED BY THE CAPTAIN OF A BRITISH WAR STEAMER—COMMENTS OF THE HAVANA PRESS.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—The Commanding General of this department has received a communication from the Roman Catholic Archbishop, saying: "A great jubilee fills our hearts when we announce to your Excellency that among the criminals of the Virginia crew twenty freely and spontaneously asked to become Catholics. Divine Providence having seen fit to crown the efforts of our worthy priests, through their means contributing this brilliant triumph to our holy religion. The prisoners were turned over to their spiritual advisers (*paseo en capilla*) at 8 o'clock in the morning and shot at 4 in the afternoon, thus giving our priests only eight hours' time to convert the twenty."

The *Fos de Cuba* publishes a rumor that 17 prisoners have been shot at Holguin, on account of the

recently discovered conspiracy to cooperate with the Cubans on the Virginia. There is no official confirmation of the report.

The same paper says, editorially, that the laws ought to be enforced energetically against the conspirators, without consideration, either little or much, for what strangers may say. We are the owners of our homes, and are well able to manage our own affairs and defend our rights.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba, dated the 12th inst., say that on that day the captain of the British steamer Niobe and the British Consul at Santiago were in the prison, and had interviews with the captives who remained alive. It was expected at Santiago that the United States steamer Wyoming would reach there on the 13th.

A grand bull-fight is to be given to-morrow in honor of the officers and crew of the Tornado.

The Spanish colors are displayed in several of the streets of Havana on account of the arrival of the now so-called national steamer Virginia at this port.

Capt. Fry of the Virginia previous to his execution wrote letters to President Grant, his wife, Father Hubert of New-Orleans, and to Walton Fry. The *Fos de Cuba* expresses sorrow that all hostile enterprises against Spain find favor with a majority of the American press. When young Crittenden was executed the American papers took the same course as now, and endeavored to work upon the public passions and mercenary motives. It has no fears of any serious questions arising between the two countries, there being no just grounds therefor. The fact that American war vessels have been ordered to Havana implies nothing. If, unfortunately, the contrary should be the case, and if unjustly intimidated by superior strength, in that case above all others Spanish honor will command every sacrifice from her sons.

The *Diario* says: "We are strong in our right, and firm in the resolve to comport ourselves well, and have sufficient coolness to hear the American press without returning insult for insult, only again stating that their threats in no wise intimidate us, because to-day we repeat what we said five years ago to the Supreme Government—'Save the honor of the nation, come what may.'"

MADNESS AND CRUELTY IN HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE—THE EXECUTION OF CAPT. FRY AND THE CREW GENERALLY APPROVED—ARREST OF PERSONS BEARING DISPARITIES TO THE PATRIOTS—SUMMARY CONDEMNATION OF AN EXPRESS AGENT—CUBAN NEWSPAPERS KEPT AT HOME.

The Morro Castle, which was due on Tuesday, did not arrive till yesterday morning, having encountered a terrible gale off the coast of Delaware by which she was delayed upward of 24 hours. She brought no Cuban refugees. Her only passengers were four Spaniards, two of whom were ladies. Of these passengers the most noticeable was V. Lagos, a man about 45 years of age. He is a dealer in horses, and is very frequently a passenger on the steamers plying between this port and Havana. Accompanying Lagos and acting as his servant is Clement Piru of Albany, who is somewhat younger than his employer, and converses only in Spanish. The other passengers were Miss Carlotta Fernandez and Miss Dolores Fernandez. They are sisters, who have come north to spend the winter. Of these passengers the only one having any knowledge of the English language is Lagos. All attempts to converse with him upon the condition of affairs in Havana are met by a stolid and resolute silence and a vacant stare. The officers of the Morro Castle were willing to furnish information on the Cuban question, and from various sources the facts below were gleaned.

JOY OVER THE EXECUTIONS.
The Morro Castle, which left New-York Tuesday, afternoon, Nov. 4, reached Havana on the morning of the 19th inst. The Spaniards, who had been enjoying an uninterrupted holiday since the reception of the report of the capture of the Virginia, had apparently become infected with rejoicing, and the city was in a state of unusual excitement. The earlier reports of the universal hilarity of the previous day were verified by the testimony of many. Quiet reigned throughout the city on the night of the 18th and throughout the day and night of the 19th. On Wednesday, the 12th, however, the tidings of the execution of Capt. Fry, commander of the Virginia, and of his crew, reached Havana, and again the city abandoned itself to manifestations of the wildest joy, though according to witnesses of both scenes the demonstrations were not as marked as on the former occasion. The Cubans were, of course, terror-stricken at the scene, but nobody dared to raise his voice in denunciation of the butchery, or even to allow his own opinions to escape him. The safest course they could pursue was to hide themselves, and those who were unsuccessful in this to conceal, as far as possible, their own abhorrence of the deed. Every patriot knew that his life was in the eyes of hardly a stray's value in the eyes of the Spaniards, and the danger was especially great now, when their enemies were maddened like bloodhounds. Nearly every one in Havana, therefore, seemed to approve of the course that had been taken. Only occasionally was one heard to denounce it, and then only in the mildest terms. One of the most prominent citizens of Havana, however, was strongly opposed to the course which had been taken, and did not hesitate to make known his feelings regarding it. He is a Spaniard, but liberal in his views, and a resident of many years in the United States, no doubt, had much to do with his openly-expressed indignation at the summary proceedings at Santiago, and his sympathy for the victims. In the Casino and other club-houses of Havana, all conversation was of course directed to the capture of the Virginia and the fate of her crew. Here were nightly gathered men of all nationalities, but few words of condemnation were ever uttered, and these only by those whose position and influence secured them from personal danger. The Casino was not unlike the club-houses of Northern cities in this country during the war. Even among humane and refined Americans, a Southern sympathizer hardly dared to open his mouth. What then must be the danger among the hot-headed Spaniards, who have no regard for human life, and loudly laugh at justice?

ARREST OF BEARERS OF DISPATCHES.
Concerning the arrest of the passengers of the City of New-York at Havana, new facts are gradually coming to light. On the arrival of the Morro Castle at that port on Nov. 12, she was at once boarded by officers. As long as her passengers remained on board they were unmolested, but the moment they disembarked some were seized by the Spaniards. Of the 17 stowaway passengers which the Morro Castle took from New-York, 6 were arrested, but were discharged immediately after being searched. The explanation was made by the officers that they were supposed to be the bearers of revolutionary dispatches, but it was found upon inquiry that the persons for whom they were searching were on board the City of New-York. The Spaniards in Havana had been informed by telegraph that suspicious persons had left this city. On her arrival at Havana the City of New-York was boarded in the same manner as the Morro Castle, her passengers were at once seized and searched, and six were declared guilty. Of this number, three were women, and extensive correspondence was found secreted about their clothing. One of these was the niece of Aldama, a lady who, on the passage, had attracted attention by her great beauty and her brilliant conversational powers. The prisoners guilty of bearing these dispatches were at once confined in the Cabana, but their fate had not been determined, or at least could not be learned when the Morro Castle sailed. Rumors of the shooting of a portion of them had been circulated, but were discredited. An express agent of Havana is now said to be implicated in this matter. His name is Bombalier. He is about 35 years

of age, and is well known in Havana and its vicinity. On a former occasion an injudicious act had sent him to the Isle of Pines, and he had only recently returned to Havana when the offense for which he was arrested was committed. On the arrival of the City of New-York, Bombalier went on board and received from some of the passengers dispatches and correspondence. Whether he was conscious of their character, or simply took them as he was in the habit of receiving other packages does not appear, though his subsequent conduct seems to indicate that he knew their character. These he attempted to carry ashore, but was suspected and seized. He at once endeavored to throw them out of the window into the harbor, but the papers fell inside the railing of the vessel and were quickly picked up and examined by his captors. He was at once condemned to death, and the following day was fixed for his death. Before the execution of his sentence the Morro Castle sailed.

By the extensive correspondence which had been seized many persons on the island, hitherto unsuspected, were implicated, and as the Morro Castle left Havana they were being shot without mercy. It was estimated that about 40 patriots on various portions of the island had met this fate.

Meantime the most extensive preparations for the reception of the Tornado were going forward in Havana. The captain and engineer were landed to the skies, and the admiration of their heroic valor is unbounded. The subscriptions in their behalf met with a generous response everywhere, and the papers were circulated to the most distant parts of the island. In the mean time the General of the Marines, or Admiral, addressed the people, saying that the officers had only done their duty and desired no public demonstration. They were paid for it by the navy in whose service the glorious deeds had been accomplished. But the people and the press took a different road. The heroes had accomplished the achievements in behalf of the people; they belonged to the people, and the people were determined they should not go unrewarded. The Tornado was expected to arrive at Havana on Saturday, Nov. 15, and every one in the city was anxiously waiting the great event. The telegraphic dispatches of yesterday announced her arrival on Tuesday, the 18th inst.

The Havana mails arriving yesterday by the Morro Castle contained only 176 newspapers for this city and 30 for distribution. The Colon, which arrived on Monday, brought 807 for city delivery, and 425 for distribution; and the Cleopatra, arriving the same day, brought 4,229 for delivery, and 676 for distribution.

SPANISH BLOOD HEATED.

PRIVATE LETTERS FROM CUBA—A REIGN OF TERROR PREDICTED.

A prominent Cuban in this city received yesterday, by the Morro Castle, an interesting letter from Havana, under date of Nov. 12, from which he furnished for THE TRIBUNE the following extract:

The Spaniards here notwithstanding the assertions of the Spanish newspapers that the failure of the Virginia expedition had been a death-blow to the insurrection—appear to be more frightened now than ever, and urge more strongly than ever the extermination of the Cubans. Yesterday several passengers from New-York by the steamer City of New-York, together with several friends who went on board to receive them, were detained by the Chief of Police, and are yet imprisoned in his office, without being allowed to communicate with any one outside. This action is confirmed by reports to the allocation of Captain-General Jovellar, that the reign of terror is to be established here once more. On the 4th inst. four of the passengers of the Virginia were executed at Santiago de Cuba. On the 8th the captain and crew were also executed, and on the 10th 12 more of the passengers—making the whole number of victims to the brutal butchery 36. During the night of the 10th the patriots attacked the town of Manzanillo, but no news of the attack has been received, beyond that published in the papers here based on official reports, which say that at 11:20 at night the town was attacked on every side by a large force of insurgents, who made a vigorous assault, but were repulsed at 3 o'clock on the following morning. The accounts do not state the losses on either side; but it is known that the entire populace are greatly excited, that families are using every exertion to get away, many going on board the Spanish men-of-war lying in the harbor, not feeling safe in the town, since the forces occupying it are not sufficient to repel the insurgents. We are indeed living under a reign of terror.

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL'S ORDERS NOT OBEYED.
The following is an extract from a private letter received from Cuba on Monday:

On the 4th inst. at 5 p.m. Captain-General Jovellar telegraphed to Barriel that the Spanish Minister at Washington advised him not to shoot any more men. Said telegram was received by Barriel at Santiago de Cuba early on the 5th. On the 10th he shot the 37 men. Gen. Jovellar says that he comprehended the necessity of saving the lives of these men, but was overruled.

THE SPANISH LEGATION'S FUND.

SUSPICIONS OF CUBAN RESIDENTS.
Information was sent yesterday to the headquarters of the "Friends of Cuba," from a source said to be entirely trustworthy, to the effect that during the past eight or ten days a prominent Spanish broker in this city had been made the vehicle for transmission to Washington, for the use of the Spanish Minister, at first, \$25,000, and soon after, \$50,000 more—in currency; that a curious feature of the case was that the money had been paid by a prominent banker, with whom negotiations were effected by cable with some correspondent abroad; that it was believed, this house was used as a cloak—in accordance with instructions from abroad—to hide these transactions from the public. It was argued that this money could not have been intended for legitimate use, since the sum ordinarily furnished for the use of the Spanish Legation does not exceed \$30,000 a month.

A TRIBUNE reporter at once called upon the banker in question, stated the rumor that was afloat—without mentioning names—and asked what foundation there was for it. The banker, after some hesitation, said he had no means of stating, without investigation, the exact amount of money which had been paid through his house to the Spanish Minister or members of the Legation. He had a branch house in Havana, where nearly all drafts for the Spanish Legation in this country were originally received, and thence they were sometimes sent to himself and sometimes to other bankers in New-York for payment. He did not remember about the \$25,000 referred to, but he did remember paying the Spanish Minister, within the time stated, \$50,000. This, he admitted, was a larger amount than had been received at any time during the year, but he thought it was probably sent for the purpose of hastening the completion of the Spanish iron-clad *Arapiques*, now at this port.

VIEWS OF SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

HE HAS EVERY CONFIDENCE IN SECRETARY FISH—THINKS THAT IF THERE SHOULD BE A WAR IT WOULD BE SHORT, AND END IN ANNEXATION OF CUBA—HOW ANNEXATION WOULD AFFECT THE REVENUES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—As an evidence of the entire unanimity in the Cabinet on the existing complications growing out of the Virginia capture and its consequences, it may be mentioned that all the Cabinet officers, though guarded in their expressions as to what diplomatic action has been taken by the Government or what will be the result of it, do not hesitate to speak in regard to their entire confidence in the President and the approval by the people of the course pursued, when the same shall become known. It is a noteworthy fact that in these expressions there is evidence of thorough accord between the President and his Cabinet.

See Fifth Page.

WASHINGTON.

THE NATIONAL BANK POLICY.

POWERFUL INFLUENCE IN FAVOR OF NATIONAL BANKS IN CONGRESS—HELPER THE PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTIONS WILL BE DISREGARDED—A PROPOSED TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—It is generally believed by those who are cognizant of the power and influence of the National banks that the President's proposed allusions in his message interfering with the present national bank policy will not be heeded by Congress. Last session there were in the House 86 members who were connected with national banks, and it is said at the Treasury that several new members are also similarly interested. A prominent Treasury officer asserted to-day that so powerful was the influence at the Treasury that no Controller of the Currency could be appointed who would not become converted to the National bank policy in six months. It was also given out at the Department to-day, on good authority, that in the case the Controller of the Currency were induced to enforce the free banking system in any shape the proposition he would be willing to recommend would be to allow National banks to organize without giving them any circulation, but to subject them to the national banking laws, except those portions relating to circulation, and to require instead of \$20,000 deposit with the Government, as now, as security for the depositors, \$10,000, to be held by the Government, only as security for a proper observance of the law on the part of the banks.

In view of the fact that deposits of savings banks throughout the country exceed those of the National banks in New-England three to one, Congress will, at its next session, have its attention called, through the report on State banks, to the necessity of putting the Government in a position to obtain reports of the condition of these savings banks, in order that the monetary condition of the country may be more easily ascertained, when required for financial legislation. The plan now in contemplation as the proper one to be recommended to Congress for the purpose is to tax the deposits in these savings banks one-hundredth of one per cent, and impose a penalty on banks neglecting to make returns.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1873.
The Equity Court to-day decided a case interesting to Building Associations. The plaintiff had asked for an injunction to restrain the trustees from selling his property for default of payment of dues, fines, etc. The Court held the contract void, because its conditions were against the law and violated the public policy. The contract contemplated that a loan was not an advance of partnership funds, and the fines should not have been allowed. The defendants were enjoined from selling under the deed of trust, and an order was passed to settle the matter by charging the plaintiff with all the amounts received by him from the defendants, with legal interest from the time of such loans, and with the amounts paid by the defendants for insurance; by giving credit to the plaintiff for all amounts paid by him, with legal interest from the date of each payment, and by striking a balance which shall bear 6 per cent interest until paid.

An arrangement has been entered into between the United States and Germany for an exchange of postal cards between the two countries to go into effect Dec. 1, 1873. The postage on postal cards sent from the United States to Germany is fixed at two cents each, prepayment of which is to be made by affixing to United States postal cards an ordinary one-cent United States postage stamp, in addition to the stamp impressed on the card; but instead of insufficiently paid postal cards will not be forwarded in the mails between the two countries.

The President began writing his annual message yesterday, and has not received any visitors excepting Secretary Fish, who called in the morning and had a long interview with him.

THE GLOUCESTER FISHERIES.

THE MOST DISASTROUS SEASON SINCE 1852—21 SHIPS AND 152 LIVES LOST.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
GLOUCESTER, Nov. 19.—The last few vessels of the Gloucester fleet are now on their way home, and even if they all arrive safely the season will go on record as the most disastrous in its history since the terrible year of 1852, while the loss of property has been much greater. Twenty-four vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,297, have been lost. Their value was \$110,000, and with them 152 lives were sacrificed. Of these, three vessels and 16 lives were lost in the herring fishery; five vessels in the winter shore fishery; two vessels and ten lives in the bank fishery; three vessels and 32 lives on George's; nine vessels and 68 lives in the bay fishery, and 25 were washed overboard from the several vessels. The bay fishing has been the most disastrous. The mackerel lie in heaps on the wharves, and there is not the slightest inducement offered to move them. The principal sufferers are manufacturing towns, which are the most affected by the panic. The depreciation in this class of fish alone, during the last six months, has been over half a million dollars.

THE QUAKER POLICY.

SERMON BY BISHOP HUNTINGTON AT BOSTON—THE CHRISTIAN WAY OF CIVILIZING AND CHRISTIANIZING THE INDIANS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Bishop Huntington of Central New-York preached a sermon at Emmanuel Church to-night, before the Dakota League, an association of ladies for spreading Christianity among the Indians. His text was the story of the Syro-Phoenician, in the 13th chapter of Matthew, and his subject the Christian and the national way of treating the Indian. Dr. Huntington referred at first to the sneers leveled at all missionary work, but he said that under the persistent attacks of foreign missionaries, the idols of the heathen nations had been crumbled. The Indians might be equal and mean, without magnanimity or gratitude, and with little of humanity beyond the likeness of the human shape; but this only brought out the stronger the necessity of saving them. In order to civilize them, we must give them land to cultivate, we must fulfill all obligations and educate the Indians; we must know and practice the duties of the Christian. Dr. Huntington then gave them the sanctity of the marriage vow, and made them drop their dialects and use the English language. He wanted the Quaker policy thoroughly carried out in a practical, intelligent way.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The annual meeting of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation was held to-day, at the office of the Superintendent. The 28th annual report of the directors was read the following:

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1873, the gross earnings of the road were \$1,822,108 1/2, against \$1,716,299 42 for the previous year, an increase of \$105,708 76. The expenditures were \$1,425,008 08, or \$173,599 48 less than those of the previous year. The net income of \$397,100 38. Of this amount, \$205,000 has constituted a dividend of 10 per cent on its capital of \$2,000,000. During the year the stock of the road has been sold at an average of 100 over 60 miles now in use upon the road. Four new passenger depots have been constructed, in addition to the reconstruction of work upon the new station at the terminus of the road in Boston. The Stoughton Branch Railroad has been added to the lines under control of this company, and besides, the directors have purchased a controlling interest in the Warren and Bristol Railroad, and the whole, substantially, of the Fall River, Warren, and Providence Railroad.

PROPOSED RAILROAD BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND CHICAGO.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 19.—A large meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has taken place to-day regarding a proposed direct railway from Chicago to Charleston, and has appointed a committee to arrange for the reception of delegates from the North. Their loss is about \$300. The occupant of the first floor, Frederick Oswald, kindling-wood maker, suffered to a slight extent. The cause of the fire is unknown.

VERDICT AGAINST THE EASTERN RAILROAD.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 19.—In the Supreme Court here, this afternoon, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against the Eastern Railroad for killing Capt. Norton in the Steamboat smash-up. Judge

Poster has not yet announced the amount of damages he will award.

THE NEW BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD LOAN.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The proposals for the new loan of the Boston and Albany Railroad were opened to-day, and, out of \$1,200,000, only \$500,000 were taken, as the corporation decided not to accept bids at less than par. This is indicative of the state of the money market.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

PROBLEMS OF GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE. DEBATE ON THE MOTION FOR UNCONDITIONAL PROLONGATION—REJECTION OF A PROPOSITION FOR A FLEET-BUILDING.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1873.
In the Chamber to-day, the debate was continued on Gen. Changarnier's motion for the unconditional prolongation of President MacMahon's powers. M. Ronher moved that the question be referred to a *plébiscite*, and advocated his motion in a speech in which he hinted that Providence might in time restore the Bonapartes to power. The excitement over these remarks temporarily suspended the proceedings of the session.

A vote upon M. Ronher's motion was finally taken, and it was rejected by a vote of 429 to 88.

FOREIGN NOTES.

One hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars in bullion was shipped from Liverpool for New York yesterday by the steamship *Bay*. The investigation of the steamer *Bavarian* disaster shows that the gear for lowering the lifeboats was inefficient, the crew was untrained, and if any orders were given by the captain after the fire broke out they were unheard or unheeded.

On the 8th of November the general election in Newfoundland to decide whether the island should become a part of Canada, or remain as now, in possession of its responsible Government, took place, and the result has proved favorable to those opposed to the scheme of confederation. In St. John's, the capital of the island, a vigorous opposition was made to the scheme of confederation, and not one confederate was returned in that city. Ferryland, Harbor Malin, Placentia and St. Mary's all returned anti-confederate members. Trinity and Harbor Grace have alone returned confederates, but the greater number of the voters are poor, and they are absolutely controlled by their English employers. The enthusiasm of St. John's over the third and final triumph of the anti-confederates was most ardent. This victory in Newfoundland is a complete reversal of the result of the election by Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island to remain in possession of their own Parliaments. This island is to-day the only unannexed province in British North America.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

THE BANKRUPTCY CASE OF JAY COOKE & CO.—WITHDRAWAL OF ANOTHER CREDITOR—THE QUESTION OF PERSONAL SERVICE DISCUSSED BY THE JUDGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—In the United States Court to-day, in the bankruptcy case of Jay Cooke & Co., Mr. Price, who last Wednesday indicated his intention of coming into Court this morning and asking for an injunction to restrain the defendants from disposing of any of their assets in any other manner than such as might be directed by the Court, and also for the appointment of a receiver, announced that during the intervening week his client had ceased to have any interest in the case. Charles Downing then presented the petition of Edward Whipple, a creditor to the extent of \$7,500, asking leave to intervene. Judge Cadwalader said the petition would be allowed, and Mr. Downing could use his own discretion as to whether he would make personal service of the order, or come in next week under the steps that had already been taken, and see if he would not be entitled to adjudication under them. He thought this case was a very simple one, though misunderstood by the bar. If any mistakes had hitherto been made, it was easy to correct them by personal service, because the residences of the defendants were known, and personal service was a possible thing. He thought personal service would be sufficient. He thought it would be better to seem to prejudice the question before it arose regularly before him; but he was not sure that service by publication would suffice, because the residences of the defendants were known. If Mr. Downing should ask an injunction to restrain the defendants from proceeding under their paper of Oct. 1, he would grant it. Mr. Downing said he would consider his client and consider the matter.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION REGARDING BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Attorney-General Williams, on a question submitted to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, decides that a payment made by a debtor to a creditor who has committed an act of bankruptcy, and against whom proceedings in bankruptcy have not been instituted and are pending, but who has not yet been adjudged a bankrupt, is not valid in the event of an adjudication of bankruptcy in such proceedings. If the payment occurred subsequent to the filing of the petition in bankruptcy, and before the debtor was declared a bankrupt, and a payment made by a debtor to a creditor who is known to have committed an act of bankruptcy, but against whom proceedings have not at the time been taken, is valid in so far as it is affected by the existing Bankruptcy laws.

ACTION OF RICHMOND TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19.—At a meeting of the Tobacco Manufacturers' Association, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of the Tobacco Manufacturers of the City of Richmond, that the passage of a law by Congress allowing license and other essential facilities to be granted to parties under bond into their manufacturing, free of customs duty, would greatly stimulate the production of the manufactured tobacco, and increase the consumption of the same, and as it is more than probable, the amount now exported outward, thereby increasing the balance of trade in favor of this country, and as the same law would tend to the national feeling for the loss of duty on these articles. We therefore request our Senators and Representatives at the next session of Congress to advocate the passage of a law looking to such results.

The manufacturers of Petersburg, Danville, and Lynchburg, and those of other States, were requested to take similar action.

THE FIRE RECORD.

IN THIS CITY.

Fire was discovered on the third floor of Kramlich & Bach's piano factory, a large four-story brick building, extending from No. 243 to No. 245 East Twenty-sixth-st., at 6:30 p.m. yesterday. It was extinguished by the Fire Department before much damage was caused, although there are suspicious circumstances which lead the police to believe that the place was set on fire. Jacques Bach, the junior partner of the firm, and one of the owners of the place, and Godfrey Hanson, a workman, both of whom were found in the building, were arrested by the police of the Nineteenth Precinct on suspicion of being the incendiaries.

A fire occurred at about the same time in a one-story frame building in Tenth-ave., between One-hundred-and-seventy-eighth and One-hundred-and-seventy-ninth-sts., Manhattan, owned by Charles A. Chesbrough, and occupied by Francis Willard as a carpenter shop. The building and its contents were entirely destroyed, and there was no insurance upon either the building or its contents. Chesbrough's loss is \$16,000, and Willard's, \$200.

It was discovered, at 7 p.m. yesterday, that the two-story corrugated iron building at No. 102 Goreck-st., was on fire, the flames originating on the second floor, which was occupied by Sommer & Dabner as a cabinet and furniture factory. Their loss was about \$300. The occupant of the first floor, Frederick Oswald, kindling-wood maker, suffered to a slight extent. The cause of the fire is unknown.

ELSEWHERE.

A fire at Tipton, Mo., on Tuesday destroyed

about half of the business portion of the town, including the Hazell House, the best hotel in Central Missouri. The loss is from \$20,000 to \$30,000; very little insurance.

A fire at 12 o'clock yesterday, at the corner of Cumberland and Marlborough-sts., Little Rock, destroyed a frame building occupied by Thomas Lafferty, dry goods, and several small dealers. Loss \$60,000; insurance, \$25,000.

A fire in Orleans-st., New-Orleans, yesterday, near Bayou-ave., consumed half a block of small buildings. Loss, \$10,000. The Mobile and Texas elevators and two freight cars, &c., were also burned. Loss, \$10,000.

A large new building in Pearl-st., Milford, Mass., owned by Gen. Oliver Underwood, was set on fire and destroyed last Tuesday night. The building was to be occupied by B. H. Spaulding as a manufactory of straw goods, and he had placed his machinery and a large stock of material in the building. The loss is \$15,000. Spaulding was burned out three or four months ago.

TWEED FOUND GUILTY.

SENTENCE DEFERRED UNTIL SATURDAY.

CONVICTION ON THE KEYSER, GARVEY, AND DAVIDSON COUNTS, AND ACQUITTAL ON THE REST—A MEMORABLE HOUR IN COURT—JOHN GRAHAM READY WITH OBJECTIONS—PROBABILITY THAT SENTENCE CAN ONLY BE PASSED ON A SINGLE COUNT.

The result